

# Community Renewable Energy Board Meeting Minutes

The Community Renewable Energy Board, met in a regular public meeting on Monday, November 1, 2021, at Millcreek City Hall, located at 3330 S. 1300 E., Millcreek, UT 84106. The Board will convene in an electronic meeting. Board members may participate from remote locations. Board members will be connected to the electronic meeting by GoToMeeting, Zoom, or telephonic communications. The anchor location will be Millcreek City Hall.

## **PRESENT:**

### **Board Members**

#### *In person*

Dan Dugan, Chair  
Glenn Wright  
Emily Quinton  
Christopher Thomas  
Drew Quinn  
Samantha DeSeelhorst  
Jeff Silvestrini

#### *Electronic*

Chris Cawley  
Randy Aton  
Kalen Jones  
Holly Smith  
Ann Granato  
Pamela Gibson  
Sarah Stock  
Cheri Jackson  
Angela Choberka  
Michael Shea  
Luke Cartin  
Mila Dunbar-Irwin  
Mara Brown

### **Staff**

John Brems, Millcreek City Attorney  
Alexander Wendt, Millcreek Deputy City Recorder  
Kurt Hansen, Millcreek Facilities Director

Attendees: Sara Montoya, Ross Watkins, John Springmeyer, Monica O'Malley, Will Kocher, John Guenther, Janene Eller-Smith

Minutes by Alexander Wendt.

**REGULAR MEETING – 1:00 p.m.**

**TIME COMMENCED: 1:00 p.m.**

## **1. Welcome, Introduction, and Preliminary Matters**

### 1.1 Purpose and Overview of Meeting

Chair Dugan called the meeting to order.

#### **Identification and Update on Community Participation in Community Renewable Energy Agency**

Dan Dugan – Voting Member

Jeff Silvestrini - Voting Member

Drew Quinn – Voting Member

Glenn Wright – Voting Member

Christopher Thomas – Alternate Member – Not Voting Today

Emily Quinton – Alternate Member – Not Voting Today

Samantha DeSeelhorst – Alternate Member – Voting Today

Chris Cawley – Voting Member

Randy Aton – Voting Member

Janene Eller-Smith – Alternate Member – Not Voting Today

Holly Smith – Alternate Member – Not Voting Today

Ann Granato – Voting Member

Pamela Gibson – Voting Member

Sarah Stock – Voting Member

Cheri Jackson – Alternate Member – Not Voting Today

Angela Choberka – Voting Member

Michael Shea – Alternate Member – Not Voting Today

Luke Cartin – Alternate Member – Voting Today

Mila Dunbar-Irwin – Alternate Member – Not Voting Today

Chair Dugan reviewed the anchor communities, they include Castle Valley, Grand County, Moab, Millcreek, Park City, Salt Lake City, and Summit County.

Communities that have elected to participate as non-anchor communities are, Cottonwood Heights, Francis, Holladay, Alta, Springdale, Kearns Metro Township, Salt Lake County, and Ogden. Communities eligible to join are Bluffdale, Coalville, Emigration Canyon Township, Kamas, Oakley, Orem, West Jordan, West Valley City.

## 2. Business Matters

### 2.1 Approval of October 4, 2021 and October 18, 2021 Meeting Minutes

**Board Member Silvestrini made the motion to approve the October 4, 2021, and October 18, 2021 Meeting Minutes. Board Member Wright seconded. Chair Dugan called for the vote. All Board Members voted yes. The motion passed unanimously.**

### 2.2 Treasurer Report (Year-to-Date) Contributions and Expenses

Board Member Silvestrini indicated that on Friday afternoon the Treasurer received payment from Park City. Some more cities and communities need to pay. Secretary Quinton said that Grand County will be paying. Board Member Stock confirmed that the check is in the mail. Salt Lake County has a midmonth due date for their payment. Board Member Silvestrini said that Millcreek will invoice for the anchor

payments based on what has been received at this point.

### **2.3 Reports From Committees (Program Design, Low-Income Plan, Communications)**

Christopher Thomas, Salt Lake City staff and Alternate Board Member, gave a report from the Program Design Committee. He said that he will give a presentation of how to meet the net 100% renewable energy goal and lead a discussion. Once the energy attorney is fully signed on with the board, Rocky Mountain Power will probably require a non-disclosure agreement for the Board. Overview discussions with Rocky Mountain Power will begin soon. Cities represented on the Program Design Committee are, Springdale, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Summit County, Park City, Millcreek and Holladay.

Board Member DeSeelhorst gave a report from the Low-Income Plan Committee. The Low-Income Plan Committee met with representatives from Rocky Mountain Power regarding their current low-income programs. Next week the Low-Income Plan Committee will meet and discuss the low-income plans that are currently offered and find out if committee members feel that these programs are sufficient or if they should be augmented. Board member DeSeelhorst reviewed the communities on the Low-Income Plan Committee, Ogden, Castle Valley, Park City, Salt Lake City, Summit County, Cottonwood Heights, and Kearns.

Board Member Cawley discussed updates from the Communication Committee. Salt Lake City is going to develop some social media accounts for the Community Renewable Energy Board. They talked about inviting environmental groups to the next meeting, like the Sierra Club. Cities participating in this committee include, Alta, Salt Lake City, Cottonwood Heights, and Moab.

### **2.4 Program Design Committee Presents Conceptual Overview of how to Meet the Net 100% Renewable Energy Goal and Discussion**

Christopher Thomas, Salt Lake City staff gave a report on how to meet the net-100% renewable energy goal and discussion. This is a high-level, conceptual look. Mr. Thomas presented some key considerations. How do we envision hitting the target of net-100% renewable electricity by 2030? How large could the program be in 2030 based on current rough estimates? What counts as a renewable energy resource for the purposed of the Community Renewable Energy Program? How much of Rocky Mountain Power's standard delivery projected energy mix would qualify under this definition in the year 2030? How would the program account for qualifying standard delivery renewable electricity? How large could the program be in 2030?

Mr. Thomas reviewed what a renewable energy resource from the state definition. Renewable energy resource means: electric energy generated by a source that is naturally replenished and includes one or more of the following, wind, solar photovoltaic, or thermal solar energy; a geothermal resource; or a hydroelectric plant; or use of an energy efficient and sustainable technology the commission has approved for implementation that: increased efficient energy usage; is capable of

being used for demand response; or facilitates the use and development of renewable generation resources through electrical grid management or energy storage.” Board Member DeSeelhorst asked if the state law said how much the board must rely on each type of renewable energy. Mr. Thomas said the law did not specify. Mr. Thomas said there will be a mix of use between, hypothetically building new wind farms, and increasing efficient energy usage by other means. Mr. Thomas shared a graph from Rocky Mountain Power and PacifiCorp. Every two years Rocky Mountain Power publishes a twenty-year plan. The power company is required to come up with the lowest cost, adjusted for risk, set of resources to serve their systems customers for the next decade. In the graph, in 2021, coal makes up 49% of energy needs. By 2030 coal usage shrinks to 15%. That change in energy is made up by increased usage of renewable energy. In 2021 renewable energy makes up 24% of energy use, and in 2030 it is projected to make up 49% of energy use. Board Member Cartin said that in 2017 the projection was that renewable energy usage would be 18% in 2030, these projections change quickly. Board Member Wright asked if Rocky Mountain Power is considering expansion of renewable energy under HB 411? Mr. Thomas believes that they are considering the renewable energy board when Rocky Mountain Power plans, but it is a bit early to tell. Board Member Jones asked how much of the 49% is projected to be customers installing their own solar panels? Mr. Thomas said he was not sure, but he would find out. Board Member Jones asked if schedule 34 customers were considered in this chart. Mr. Thomas said that he thinks they are considered here.

There is a large portion of the standard offer from PacifiCorp by 2030 that will be renewable and will meet the Utah definition of renewable energy, 64%. Coal and gas will not meet the definition. One way that designing the program is to take credit for 64.6% of the standard offer and then build resources to account for the other 35.4% by 2030. This adds up to the 100% change in renewable energy usage. Chair Dugan asked if other communities would still be getting 35% of their energy at that point from non-renewable sources. Mr. Thomas replied yes. Board Member Silvestrini asked if “our” program will contribute to increasing the dependency in other communities on fossil energy to catch up with demand. Mr. Thomas said that they want to build a suite of resources that together will reduce the emissions profile of the entire system. Eventually the Board will go through a procurement process for resources. Board Member Wright said that when the communities get closer to 2030 that energy going into the grid and out of the grid will need to be managed perhaps hourly or daily. Board Member Thomas said they must build the system in a way that the energy usage is not just moved around. Mr. Thomas added that the program is to be net 100% renewable annually. Board Member Silvestrini said the real goal is reducing emissions for the whole system and the whole state. Board Member Quinn said many homes in Holladay are adding roof-top solar. Is this being counted as renewable energy by Rocky Mountain Power and does this reduce the 35% that the Board will have to contribute. Mr. Thomas replied, the short answer is he does not know, and this will need to be part of the negotiations with Rocky Mountain Power. Counting the electrical demand and generation by roof-top solar will be important. Board Member Cartin said that if someone installs roof-top solar they are the owner of the renewable energy credits. Rocky Mountain Power cannot count that as part of their power. John Springmeyer with West Valley City asked if the data shown in the

report is where the energy is used or created. Mr. Thomas said this graph captures generation of energy related to PacifiCorp specifically. Is the Intermountain Power Project included? Mr. Thomas said Intermountain Power Project in Delta, is a coal plant, there are contracts for that power from Los Angeles. The plant is re-tooling to gas.

Mr. Thomas explained what renewable energy certificates are. Renewable energy certificates are an accounting tool whereby a REC proves that 1 mega-watt hour of renewable electricity was generated. In the early days people thought that renewable energy was boutique. When electric energy is separated from its REC, it is called “null power”. The owner of the REC has the exclusive right to publicly claim to be using the associated renewable energy. One way to visualize the 100% goal over the next decade is to retire RECs, then fill the gap of the non-renewable resources by building new renewable resources. This can start as early as 2023. Board Member Aton said he wasn’t sure if RECs from private solar panels could be put into the program. Mr. Thomas said the Board will need to explicitly address roof-top solar generation. There are three different agreements that govern roof-top solar panels. Board Member Cartin said the Board could help make roof-top energy more affordable.

Mr. Thomas asked, “how big could the program be?” Mr. Thomas presented a rough calculation. Eligible communities use a little over 9 million mega-watt hours of electricity annually. If electricity consumption increases at .73% annually, total eligible electricity consumption in 2030 could grow to 9.8 million mega-watt hours. If 50% of total eligible electric consumption participates, that means program participation in 2030 would amount to 4.9 million mega-watt hours annually. If 64.6% of participating electric consumption, 3.2 million mega-watt hours, is satisfied through qualifying renewable energy or energy saved by efficiency or demand side management, then program resources would need to supply the remaining 1.7 million mega-watt hours.

## **2.5 Discussion and Consideration of Resolution 21-19, Requesting that Millcreek Invoice for Phase 1 Anchor Payments**

Board Member Silvestrini said that anchor payments will be due according to the resolution adopted. There are new communities added to the board and anchor payments are lower than originally forecasted. This resolution authorizes Millcreek, as custodian of the funds, to invoice anchor communities. Mr. Thomas said one more check arrived. The resolution in the packet is now outdated. Mr. Thomas said he had calculated new amounts. Since the Park City check was received there is a replacement table to read into the record. Board Member Silvestrini said that if the check from Grand County is in the mail the payment numbers can be recalculated again. Board Member DeSeelhorst asked if the resolution could be amended. Board Member Silvestrini said the resolution could be amended using the calculation for anchor communities based on the receipts that Millcreek has received as of the date of the invoices and then charge the anchor communities a bit less. Mr. Thomas said anchor payments are due November 30<sup>th</sup>. If anchor payments are not paid by the due date other parts of the agreement are triggered that talk about late payments. Board

Member Silvestrini said they will invoice based off the numbers today, anyone that overpays will be credited. Board Member Silvestrini said that the Board can invoice based off the numbers on November 1<sup>st</sup>. Mr. Thomas said that the numbers in the packet do not consider the check received on Friday. Board Member DeSeelhorst asked if they would have to amend the resolution to reflect the check that was received. Mr. Thomas said yes, someone can make a motion to amend the resolution.

**Board Member DeSeelhorst made the motion to approve resolution 21-19, with the modifications reflected in the version of this resolution presented by Christopher Thomas on November 1, 2021, to reflect payments received on the prior Friday. Board Member Wright seconded. Chair Dugan called for the vote. All Board Members voted yes. The motion passed unanimously.**

#### **2.6 Discussion and Consideration of Resolution 21-20; Changing the Participation Deadline from January 31, 2022, to May 31, 2022.**

Mr. Thomas explained in the agreement there is a point of no return where a community can no longer join the Community Renewable Energy Board. Costs are tied to how many and which communities join. In the agreement the date is January 31, 2022. Negotiations have not begun in earnest with Rocky Mountain Power, thus there are no cost projections to share. The proposal is to push the deadline back to May 31, 2022. The new timeline shows that instead of participation deadline being in January it is May. The soonest time the Board could sign a utility agreement and submit the application would also be in May. The Public Service Commission could take 8 months to decide. This moves the public service decision to January 2023. Participating communities have until March 2023 to pass their final ordinance. Board Member Silvestrini said that some communities have elections on November 2<sup>nd</sup>. It is reasonable to help newly elected officials become familiar with the program before May 2022.

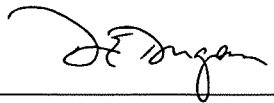
**Board Member Silvestrini made the motion to approve Resolution 21-20; Changing the Participation Deadline from January 31, 2022; to May 31, 2022, and associated dates as provided in the text of the resolution. Board Member Quinn seconded. Chair Dugan called for the vote. All Board Members except Board Member Jones voted yes. Board Member Jones voted no. The motion passed.**


#### **2.7 Discussion and Consideration of Resolution 21-21; Changing Regularly Scheduled Board Meeting from January 3, 2022, to January 10, 2022.**

**Board Member Quinn made the motion to approve Resolution 21-21, Changing the Regularly Scheduled Board Meeting from January 3, 2022, to January 10, 2022. Board Member Wright seconded. Chair Dugan called for the vote. All Board Members voted yes. The motion passed unanimously.**

### **3. Adjournment**

**ADJOURNED:** Board Member Silvestrini moved to adjourn the meeting at 2:26 p.m. Board Member Wright seconded. Chair Dugan called for the vote. All Board Members voted yes. The motion passed unanimously.

APPROVED:  Date **2-4-22**  
Dan Dugan, Chair

ATTEST:  
  
Emily Quinton, Secretary

